

Daily Union & American.

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FOR GOVERNOR.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

AUTHOR OF THE HONESTY.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE FROM THE WASHINGTON

Union of July 2d, will show the people of Tennessee

how hostile the administration is to the

abolitionists of free-soil of the North. It

will continue every reasonable man that President

Pierce, while, with an eye to the public good,

he observes the spirit of the compromise which

was effected in the Baltimore Convention of 1852,

is determined not to tolerate for a moment the ex-

pression of abolition sentiment on the part of

any lingers on to the democratic party. This

article was written by authority of the President,

and will meet with hearty assent from every true

democrat north or south. It treats the Post and

Republic in the way in which the National Demo-

cratic Party always should, and always will, treat

the closed front of abolitionism whenever it shows

itself, whether in the ranks of avowed enemies or

false friends.

If President Pierce has appointed a few men who

were formerly free-soilers, to office, he has done

so upon the belief indulged in by the

entire democratic party of the south—that the

free-soilers who had crept into the ranks of the

party at the North had grounded their arms

and recanted their sentiments. Upon this justifi-

cable supposition, it was wise and patriotic not

to prescribe these men and drive them without the

pale of repentance. But should they, too, like

the New York Evening Post and Buffalo Repub-

lican, falsify the supposition upon which the party

received into fellowship, we do not hesitate to

express our belief that Gen. Pierce will throw

them overboard as summarily as he has the Post

and Republic. He owes it to his country and his

party to do so, and he has the nerve and patri-

otism to do it. But we believe these men have

recanted their opinions. As honorable men,

they could not accept office from the President

unless they had:

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST AND THE

Buffalo Republican. The Democratic Party has

been struggling against each other since the

days of JOHN ADAMS, or our present candidates—

A strong Government, to control and subdue the

people, was the darling policy of the anti-freedom

party, as it is of the Democracy. A Government of

the People, was the policy of Jefferson, as it was

of JACKSON, and as it is of JOHNSON.

The history of the legislative career of both

candidates illustrates another feature of the

characters and principles of the two candidates—

the Whigs or federal party, in our State have

two witnessed the defeat which has overwhelmed

the principles of their candidate when advocated

upon them here. And in this we have an expla-

nation of their management of the campaign. Not

stopping to defend Maj. Henry at all, they attempt

to divert attention from his principles by industri-

ously misrepresenting Col. Johnson's. They tell

us that they expect whigs to support Maj. Henry

because he is a *very* candidate, without scrutinizing

his peculiar views on either of the whig platform—

And yet they would, if they could, prevent candi-

dates from doing the same thing with their candi-

dates.

We have thus shown the cause of the fierce at-

tacks upon Col. Johnson in the whig papers. We

have no fears that they will mislead any body.

THE BANK—THE TRUE WHIG.

The Bank, finding defending the Bank officers

a bad business, has dropped it, and our unsophistic-

ated neighbor of the *True Whig* has been induced

to take up the cudgels for them. Somebody got

the *Banner* into a statement of fact which it could

not prove, and we feel confident the same ignom-

inious hand has unwarily placed the *True Whig* in

a similar predicament. Let us see if this is not

the case: The *True Whig* denies that there is

any provision in the charter as stated by us, requir-

ing two or more good endorser on each bill or

note discounted by the bank. In the charter of

the Bank, we find the following fundamental rule:

ART. 3. They shall receive money on deposit,

and pay away the same to order, free of expense,

in full of exchange and buy and sell any of the

State stock now issued, or that may hereafter

be issued, and discount notes at bank with inter-

est not exceeding six per cent. annum.

Now we assert, and challenge the *True Whig* to

deny and expose the statement, that under this

provision of the charter the policy of the Bank has

always been to require three names on each bill

of exchange discounted. We believe that legal

advice has been taken on this provision of the

charter by the officers of the Bank, and the

result has been an opinion that the charter

requires the same number of names on

a bill of exchange as upon a note. Whether

our information on this point is correct

or not, the fact is evident that the charter does

make this article above quoted say: "That this article

shall be construed so as to prevent the Bank from

demanding and receiving a reasonable premium

for exchange, in addition to the interest upon bills

or note payable at a point beyond the limits of the

State." This is conclusive that it was intended

to include bills and notes under the same limita-

tion—that is, as to the rate of interest and num-

ber of endorser—with the exception here stated.

And the fact is indisputable that such has been the

policy of the Bank.

The *True Whig* further says:

"At one time, we learn, the rules of the Bank

did require two endorser on notes offered for dis-

count; but this was found, in practice, to operate

against the interests of the State, and the Bank

customers to the other bank, which had no such

rule; and long before the bills referred to by the

Union and American, were discounted, the rule was

as amended as to place the Bank upon an equal

footing with the other Banks, and authorize the

purchase of bills with less than two endorser."

Perhaps we understand the facts upon this point

a little better than the *True Whig* appears to. We

reserve the statement of them, however, for the

present. The above statement by the *True Whig*

was doubtless made by request of the parties im-

plicated in this matter. The *True Whig*, therefore,

will be allowed ready access to the minutes of the

Bank. If the rule requiring two endorser on bills

has, as stated, been rescinded, the evidence of it

must exist upon the minutes of the Bank. We

desire the *True Whig* to publish this portion of

the minutes, so that the public can judge for itself

whether the rule has been rescinded, and if so,

whether it has been rescinded in a lawful manner.

We do not think our neighbor can well decline to

comply with this reasonable request, and in the

belief that he will comply with it, we reserve, un-

til Saturday's issue, some further comments we

will make upon this point. We assure the *True*

Whig that we have "stopped long enough to make

ourselves acquainted with the facts in this matter,

and that it will be satisfied of this before we have

through. We only fear that it has taken state-

ment-second-hand, and that the *Banner*, will be

unable to prove them in the end.

DEMOCRACY AND ABOLITIONISM—NO FELLOWSHIP.

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THE FRIEND OF THE POOR MAN.

On the 10th of August, 1852, when the civil and

diplomatic bill was under consideration in the

House, Mr. Johnson offered the following amend-

ment to an amendment giving additional pay to

the clerks in the departments, &c., viz:

"That twenty per cent be added to the per diem

or monthly pay now received by all employees of

Government, who are engaged in any branch of

mechanics or common labor."

On this amendment Mr. Johnson made the follow-

ing remarks in behalf of the laboring man:

"Mr. Chairman, we have witnessed before our eyes

the rising tide of pauperism in this country. We

have seen the pauperism of the North, and we

have seen the pauperism of the South. We have

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